

Product Information

ELISA Tests for Grapevine Pathogens

Our ELISA reagents for the detection of grapevine viruses are provided in the convenient double antibody sandwich procedure (DAS-ELISA) for a working volume of 0.2 ml per well. They are offered either as «Complete kits», «Reagent sets» or «Individual reagents» in different sizes. For details, see www.bioreba.com or our product catalogue. The following ELISA reagents are available:

Group A:

Nepovirus

ArMV
GFLV
ArMV+GFLV
RpRSV-ch
RpRSV-g
TBRV
TRSV
ToRSV
ToRSV-Ch
SLRSV

Arabis mosaic virus
Grapevine fanleaf virus
Arabis mosaic virus + Grapevine fanleaf virus
Raspberry ringspot virus-ch
Raspberry ringspot virus-g
Tomato black ring virus
Tobacco ringspot virus
Tomato ringspot virus
Tomato ringspot virus-Ch
Strawberry latent ringspot virus

Sadwavirus (prev. Nepovirus)

Group B:

Ampelo- and Closterovirus

GLRaV-1
GLRaV-1+3
GLRaV-2
GLRaV-3
GLRaV-4 strains
GLRaV-4 strain 6
GVA
GFkV

Grapevine leafroll-assoc. virus 1
Grapevine leafroll-assoc. virus 1+3
Grapevine leafroll-assoc. virus 2
Grapevine leafroll-assoc. virus 3
Grapevine leafroll-assoc. virus generic 4 strains
Grapevine leafroll-assoc. virus 4 strain 6
Grapevine virus A
Grapevine fleck virus

Vitivirus

Maculavirus

Recommendations for sampling

The ELISA technique is an efficient method for the detection of these viruses in grapevine. However, the virus concentration varies considerably according to the tissue source, the meteorological conditions and thus, the time of the season. These facts have to be considered for obtaining reliable test results. For testing grapevine, a special extraction buffer «Grapevine» (Art. No. 110123) is used at a ratio of 1:10 (w/v).

The following recommendations for tissue sampling will help improve your ELISA test results:

For Group A (Nepo- and Sadwaviruses):

Preferable

Leaves from young shoots and juicy bark early in the growing season as well as bark (phloem) scrapings from mature canes during dormancy

Not recommended

Samples collected during the hot summer or old leaves in fall

For Group B (Ampelo-, Clostero-, Viti- and Maculaviruses):

Preferable

Well-developed mature leaves, especially petioles and veins, from the lower part of the plant late in the season as well as bark (phloem) scrapings from mature canes during dormancy

Not recommended

Young tissue early in the growing season

These recommendations fit best the conditions in the grape-growing areas in Switzerland and surroundings. Ideal sampling conditions may vary in climatic different growing conditions.

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Version: 6 - 25.04.2017

Adaptations from last version: minor modifications.